

CLISODON.

Clisodon terminalis Cress.

1869 *Anthophora terminalis* Cress. ♀ ♂, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. 2 : 292.

1879 *Clisodon terminalis* Patton, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. 5 : 479.

One female on the flowers of *Pontederia cordata*, July 21, 1904. No species of *Tetralonia*, *Xenoglossa*, or *Anthophora*, have yet been recorded from Maine.

Intermediate between the old divisions of Andrenidae and Apidae there are numerous genera of bees, representing different phylogenetic lines, but possessing the common character of two submarginal cells. They are of special interest to the florecologist from the fact that many species are oligotropic flower-visitors. In the arid regions of New Mexico it has been observed that most species of *Perdita*, which are in that area numerous, confine their visits to one kind of flower.* As so little is known of the bees of northern New England, it seems desirable to enumerate the Maine species belonging to this group, and to note their times of flight and flower records.

HALICTOIDES.

Halictoides novae-angliae Robt.

1897 *Panurgus novae-angliae* Robt. ♂, Trans. Ac. Sci. St. Louis, 7 : 339.

1904 *Conohalictoides lovelli* Vier. ♀ ♂, Ent. News, 15 : 244.

This species is a common visitor of *Pontederia cordata*, but it has never been collected on any other aquatic or upon any land plant. The writer knows of no other common bee found at Waldoboro, which entirely restricts its visits to one species of flower. Mr. H. L. Viereck in his description in Entomological News states that this bee is also found at Derby, Pa., and at Chestertown, Md. Robertson described it from "Mass., Ct. (A. P. Morse)."

MACROPIS.

1880 *Macropis ciliata* Patton, ♀ ♂, Ent. Mo. Mag. 17 : 31.

The females of this genus are usually regarded as oligotropic visitors of *Lysimachia*. I have, however, found *M. ciliata* ♀ a common visitor to the umbels of

* Cockerell, T. D. A. Notes on New Mexican Flowers and their Insect Visitors. Bot. Gaz., 1897, p. 104.

Aralia hispida. Besides this plant the female also visits *Lysimachia terrestris* and *Kalmia angustifolia*. The males visit *Aralia hispida*, *Sedum acre*, *Kalmia angustifolia* and the goldenrod. Taken from July 10-27.

PERDITA.

Perdita octomaculata Say.

1824 *Panurgus octomaculatus* Say, ♀ ♂, Long's 2nd Exp. 2 : 350.

1888 *Perdita octomaculata* Provancher, Add. faun. Can. Hym. p. 321.

Common on *Solidago juncea* from August 1-27, the females collecting pollen. In one instance this bee was seen on another species of goldenrod.

CALLIOPSIS.

Calliopsis andreniformis Sm.

1853 *Calliopsis andreniformis* Sm. ♀, Cat. Hym. Brit. Mus. 1 : 128.

Only two females and three males of this species have been taken at Waldoboro (July 10th to August 7th); and the only flower record is *Solidago juncea*, August 7, 1904. It is rather singular that all five specimens were collected in 1904; while in 1905, when a special effort was made to obtain as many species of *Anthophila* as possible in this locality, no specimens of *C. andreniformis* were found.

PANURGINUS.

Panurginus asteris Robt.

1895 *Calliopsis asteris* Robt. ♀ ♂, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. 22 : 121.

One male specimen taken on *Solidago*, August 17, Waldoboro, Maine. In the table in Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., Dec. 1898, p. 197, this runs to 35, and cannot be separated from *P. asteris* Robt.

NEW DASYLLIDAE.

BY CHARLES SCHAEFFER, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Lachnodactyla texana new species

Piceous brown, antennae and legs paler, form of *Ptilodactyla serricollis*, but slightly more robust and the vestiture coarser. Head granulate-punctate; eyes large, separated by slightly less than their own width; antennae long and slender, joints four to ten each with a ramus, which is much longer than the joint to which it is attached. Prothorax twice as wide at base as long, sides compressed anteriorly, arcuately converging behind, hind angles acute and slightly reflexed; base bisinuate, denticulate; surface convex, feebly depressed behind, not very densely granulate-punctate. Scutellum moderate, sub-cordiform, not impressed at base but with four denticles. Elytra elongate, very little wider than the thorax at base, humeri rounded; punctate-striate, striae distinct, intervals finely and sparsely punctate. Apex of fifth ventral segment feebly emarginate. Length 6 mm., width 2.75 mm.

Esperanza Ranch, Brownsville, Texas, May 30, one male.

Differs from the Central American *monticola* by the head being granulate-punctate, scutellum without notch in front and with only two teeth on each side of base, the elytral striae distinct and finely but not rugosely punctate. Some of these characters separate it also from *parviscutum*.

Lachnodactyla arizonica new species.

Ferruginous-brown, closely resembling *Ptilodactyla serricollis*, but slightly more elongate. Head granulate-punctate; eyes rather small, widely separated by more than their own width; antennae slender, ramus of each joint as long, or very slightly longer, than the joint itself, last joint elongate-oval, slightly wider than the penultimate. Thorax at base twice as wide as long, bisinuate, denticulate; sides arcuately narrowing to apex; hind angles acute and feebly reflexed; surface convex and feebly depressed behind. Scutellum moderate, feebly cordate, median impression deep in front, but base without denticles on each side. Elytra elongate, slightly broader than the thorax at base, obsoletely punctate-striate, intervals flat, feebly rugose and finely punctate. Fifth ventral segment at apex feebly emarginate. Length 5 mm., width 2.5 mm.